Where ignorance and indiscretion commit blun ders, they may be excusable; but when a man of such a pretext as this to bring about dissolution, it is but a lamentable commentary on the frailty of human nature. It demonstrates that the best of intellects, through force of passion and ambition, car be prostituted to the vilest and most terrible purposes. It shows that there is something beneath something treasonable, which is not yet ready to 3. A refusal on the part of the North to allow the

South an equal participation in the territory lately acquired from Mexico. We shall show that this ction is untrue, and, therefore, groundless But first let us consider at whose door lies the fault of the original transaction. Who laid the train which threatens to blow up the citadel of the Union Who is responsible for this acquisition of territo ry? Is it the North? Did not the Whig party steadfastly oppose its acquisition? Did not bott parties at the North uniformly and decidedly indicate to the South that, in the event of its acquisi tion, slavery should not enter its limits? Was not in the power of Mr. Rhett and the party with which he acted to prevent this, and thus have avoided this great controversy? Did not Mr. R. J Walker, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Buchanan declare that slavery never would go beyond the Rio Grande because the laws of nature would prevent it, and also because the people, through their territorial governments, would prevent it? With whom, then, rests the responsibility of the present crisis? It is Mr. Rhett and those with whom he acted. They sought the annexation of Texas; this brough on the Mexican war, and the purchase of territory followed as a consequence. Having thrown the country into this condition against the solemn injunctions of a large portion of the people, they now propose to destroy the country unless allowed t do just as they please. Such arrant hypocrisy and utter recklessness should receive the stamp of conlemnation by all who have any regard for honesty or their country. A failure to meet the emergen cy in an open and statesmanlike manner, with the spirit of conciliation and harmony, shows that, although Mr. Rhett and his friends may be splendid architects of ruin, yet they want those high and commanding qualities which are necessary to excommanding quanties which tricate a nation surrounded by impending dan-

We have endeavored to show that the objection against the Union which Mr. Rhett advances are intrue and groundless. We have shown that they are not sufficient to warrant extreme measures They are but a drop in the ocean when compared with those real grievances which alone would jus tify dissolution. All governments have their evil-Government itself is a necessary evil. No country ever did exist, and probably no one ever will exist where perfect satisfaction and contentment could be felt by all. But search history back into the remotest antiquity, examine the most enlightened and liberal constitutions of the Grecian republics go to republican Rome and reflect upon her learned elucidations of the great principles of civil polity enter the archives of Gothic nations, or stand in reverential awe before the beneficent workings of the Magna Charta of British rights sons, the rights of property, every thing which tends to liberalize and adorn man, are more amply secured and protected than under the noble government with which this people is blessed. Are we then, to sport with this consummation of all that is great and good in the past? Will we allow party passion and party prejudice to strike at it? Will we suffer the indefinite general charges of ambitious aspirants to sever those sacred ties which should bind us in indissoluble bonds to the great heart of our Confederacy? Shall lofty patriotism skulk behind the robes of demagoguism, and fear to raise its head in manly defiance? No: it cannot be-we will not believe it. The virtue of the Republic still exists; it will burn with a more ardent glow; it will show itself in indignant frowns, and if necessary, will glare amid sabre stroke and the cannon's roar; it will rise above the dangers of the day, and sweep the cowardly plotters against the on into the bottomless pit of political oblivion.

To the Editor of the Republic :

Ma. EDITOR : I enclose an address which I find published in the Richmond Whig of the 9th inst., hoping that you will re-publish it in the Republic that the whole country may see what principles and opinions are cherished and promulgated in "the old Dominion" in this "age of progress," by some of those who aspire to the honor of scats in that convention which will change the organic lav of that famous Commonwealth. By publishing it, you will much oblige a friend and SUBSCRIBER.

August 17th, 1850.

From the Richmond Whig. To the Voters of Orange, Green, Madison, and Culpeper Countles.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself a candidate for the State Constitutional Convention, which you are aboubt to elect, and being personally unknown to many of you, I adopt this, the usual mode, of submitting to you my sentiments. In the first place it is proper for me to premise that I am a genuine Democrat, ultra on every issue of party politics, and a thorough-going and sincere friend of the people. I am not of opinion, however, that this election should turn on party politics alone—at the same time I don't think the Democrats ought to vote for a Whig. It is true that the Whigs of my own county will vote for me, (although their leaders will try to prevent it,) yet they are fully aware of my opinion that no Democrat should vote for a Whig. You have before you one Whig candidate, white of preventily, yet they are fully aware of my opinion that no Democrat should vote for a Whig. You have before you one Whig candidate, admitted to be one of the most learned and able of the lawyers of Virginia, and a man who has never had any thing more to do with politics than to give had any thing more to do with politics than to give had any thing more to do with politics than to give his vote; and as a counsel, when required to do so, endeavored to preserve the purity of the elections of his own county, by resisting the introduction of fradulent and illegal votes. His Whig friends tell us that he is not only an accomplished and able, and remarkably upright and honorable man, but that there is perhaps not in the whole State one other man so eminently capable of constant and unremitted application to business. This may be so or not.* It is enough for me to answer, that that gentleman is a Whig, and ought not to be trusted in the convention—for if you do trust him there, he may have an opportunity of giving some advantage to his party in arranging the electoral districts; and you will all admit that this is the most important subject which will come before that body.

The judicial system, the basis of representation, the right of suffrage, the distribution of political power, affecting, as they do, mainly mere matters

the Democratic party. True, Mr. Green says that he does not care a copper how the districts are made, so that they be of contiguous territory and compact form, and of equal size, and not after the fashion of our present Congressional district, which, though it has been derided by the people's enemies as the "Shoe string District," has yet this merit, that it secures the election of a man fit and proper to represent the people in the Congress of the United States; and without such a shaped district, we would have had at this moment two instead of one

Whig from Virginia in that body. I do not desire to take special ground against Mr. Green, (for I should be glad to get the votes of his friends,) but it is fair to suppose that the bad men of his party may mislead him from his direct and honest intentions. Nor is it offensive for him to suppose so, since all the candidates of our own party—in every Democratic district—substantially, if not directly, admit that they will take care to make districts, so far as they can, with a view to the advantage of their own party—for every man who assumes that the Whigs would do so, means that he himself would do the same thing. It is due to a portion of these gentlemen to admit that, in Whig districts, they maintain a different doctrine, and are of opinion that party has nothing to do with the election. But to make a short story of a long one, I am one of those opposed to having any Whigs in the convention. It is my opinion that our present constitution owes rost of its defects to the Whigs and Federalists who were in the convention that made it. Such men as Marshall, and Madison, and Leigh, and Stanard, and Scott, and John W. Green, were not the men to frame a government on republican principles—they had no sympathies with "the great patriotic current of the public sentiments," and feelings, and passions. Descended from the richest ranks of the English aristocracy, they spent their lives in luxurious indulgence and voluptuous repose, and knew nothing of and mixed not with the people.

According to my judgment, there never was a Whig in this country, from George Washington's, and John Marshall's and James Madison's time down to that of Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, and Watkins Leigh, who either knew how to make or crafting a fair to the proper and watkins Leigh, who either knew how to make or crafting and sensitiution.

down to that of Henry Clay, and Daniel Webster, and Watkins Leigh, who either knew how to make or or a true a constitution.

You can, fellow-citizens, unfortunately, only elect three members from our district. They will, of course, all be Democrate; and I regret very much that all the candidates cannot be elected, as undoubtedly they would be of great use and value in the convention, having, as most of them have, not only ability of a very high order, and long experience in public affairs, but being, beyond all dispute, true and genuine Democrats.

They have given you their views—I will give you mine—for, like them, I have nothing to conceal. Judge ye between us. If my views are sounder and more Democratic than theirs, I claim your vote. Otherwise I am not entitled to it. In the language of Zachary Taylor, "I ask no favors, and shrink from no responsibilities."

1st. The most important question of all others is to fix the future districts so that no Whig can ever be elected to either the Senate or the House, if such a thing be possible. My main purpose in the convention will be to effect this object.

2d. The basis of representation is not a very important matter; But I am for the Democratic principle in this, as in all other cases. I hold that one man is equal to another. He who holds a hundred negroes and pays a hundred dollars tax is entitled to no more power than the man who owns nothing to be taxed but his own head, and who is returned delinquent for non-payment of that. As of individuals, so of sections—It may be true that if to be taxed but his own head, and who is returned delinquent for non-payment of that. As of individuals, so of sections—it may be true that if Western Virginia gets the power she will instantly emancipate our slaves, as she would unquestionably have done in 1832 if the white basis had then existed. It is certain that she will put us instantly in debt for a system of internal improvements, the grandest and most costly ever heard of in this Union; but what is that to our achieving the sublime result of a glorious republican Constitution, deformed or disfigured by no departure from principle—no miserable trick of mere expediency—which, changing and fitful in its character, is one thing to day and another to-morrow; whilst prinwhich, changing and hthal in its character, is one thing to-day and another to-morrow; whilst principle, and especially Democratic principle—itself an emanation from the Divinity—is as immortal as eternity, and as immutable as fate. I shall go for the white population basis—and let consequences take care of themselves—"Fiat justicia, ruat ca-

Jad. The Night of Suffrage. On this matter I take the true, genuine republican ground—which, I will take this occasion to remark, is not fully and squarely occupied by any of my competitors. I am for universal suffrage—by which I mean that every man should vote, and vote in any county he pleases, whether he resides in it or not, provided he be there present in person on the day of election; and if he is in the army or navy he should send his vote, as the Pennsylvania volunteers in the Mexican war were permitted to do. I would not require he should be twenty-one years of age. That is an aristocratical and arbitrary condition, at war with the great principles of universal equality and the largest liberty—for how is a man better qualified to vote the day after than he is the day before he is twenty-one. Boys should vote also. As to whether there should be any restriction of age I cannot say; principle forbids it—for I hold it to be an undeniable principle that man is man, whether he be puling in his cradle or tottering to his tomb. If, however, there is to be any restriction, surely it should not go lower than sixteen years of age, for at that age the boys enroll themselves in the militia of their own accord, and at eighteen are obliged to do so by law; and many, nay, hundreds if not thousands, under the age of twenty-one years, have poured out their blood upon the sands of Mexico, and mingled it with the waters of the Pacific—bearing our triumphant eagles to the palacos of the Montectimas—vindicating our rights in foreign countries, and elevating and immortalizing our national character in the eyes of the civilized and the savage world.

4th. Our Judicial System. On this subject I desire to be very explicit. Here corruption, oppression, and partiality, that would have shamed the feeble venality of Bacon, and outstripped the bloody cruelty of Jeffrics, have stalked unrebuked and unpunished by the power of the people. My epinion is that contracts and a surface and the partial treatment of the people. 3d. The Right of Suffrage. On this matter I take

crucity of Jeffries, have stalked unrebuked and un-punished by the power of the people. My opinion is, that our whole plan, from the county justices to the supreme court of appeals, is a public nuisance, and ought to be entirely overthrown and utterly demolished. I am for one judge in every county, to be elected semi-annually by the people, viz., at each term of the court. If elected for longer pe-riode, there is great danger that judges who render unpopular decisions, or oppose themselves to popu-lar impulses, may be fastened for inconvenient terms on a suffering and virtuous public. My comtar impulses, may be fastened for inconvenient terms on a suffering and virtuous public. My competitors are, I understand, for terms of two, or four, or cight years. I take issue with them directly, and maintain, that if you exceed the semi-annual term, you can do it for no reason which does not compel any honest man to admit that the proper term is for good behavior—physical and mental capacity continuing.

tal capacity continuing.

I am against any court of appeals. What is the use of having a case twice decided? True people's judges will make correct decisions, and, lest they should not, I would allow a right of appeal to the regimental musters, or to county meetings, to be periodically held for general supervision of all the judgments and decrees of the courts.

Virginia is herself a great sovereign power, an "unterrified Commonwealth," "the mother of States and statesmen." She is capable of making her own laws, and not in need of assistance from any power, and least of all from that cruel, despotic and barbarous State, the kingdom of Great Britain.

tain.

Our Judges of the Court of Appeals have not been ashamed to avow, that their decisions, in many cases, are influenced by the principles established in the British courts. We want no laws but the Revised Code—for they are our own laws. We have made them, and we understand them, and we have made them, and we understand them, and we are all qualified, under such a system, to be judges—and why should not every sound and genuine republican have the chance, in his turn, to be a judge himsel? One of the most distinguished citizens that ever belonged to our district, and at the same time one of the most influential and popular of our party leaders, argued with irresistible of our party leaders, argued with irresistible power and invulnerable logic, that Democracy and Christianity were identical. I concur in that doctrine. The salaries of the judges should that doctrine. The salaries of the judges should not be more than the wages of any stout laboring man—for why should a man receive more pay for working in the shade than is given to the hard-fisted and honest laborer who toils and sweats in the sun, or shivers in the storm for his daily bread. These aristocratic distinctions suit other countries, but the mission is of our glorious republic is to level all distinctions—event there of early.

the mission is of our glorious republic is to level all distinctions—except those of party.

5th. I would have all the clerks of courts elected by the people once a year at the least. There is believe to be compared in the world why they remain in ome longer than for one year, and that is, that they acquire experience and fitness by practice. Now I am bound to admit that, if this reason is good at all, it is good in favor of very long terms. But I deny the reason altogether. It is better we have had clerks, than a principle which excludes us all from a chance of that excellent office. And why are not the people qualified as well and better than the judges and magistrates to make judicious appointments of clerks? There are many who will be voters, I am aware, that can neither read nor write; but every man, whether he writes or not, write; but every man, whether he writes or not, himself, can tell a good handwriting from a bad one; and so every man can judge of a clerk's

6th. I am for electing the sheriffs, and not allowing them to have deputies, but to elect as many as are necessary for each county. I would not require of them any security, for a kind and indulgent man is liable in that office to ruin himself and his friends; this party in arranging the electoral districts, and you will all admit that this is the most important subject which will come before that body.

The judicial system, the basis of representation, the right of suffrage, the distribution of political power, affecting, as they do, mainly mere matters of money, and property, and personal security and social order, sink into inexpressible insignificance, when compared with the higher and holier object of maintaining and perpetuating the ascendency of the Democratic party. True, Mr. Green says that he does not care a copper how the districts and, consequently, he defies Omnipotence intells who questions the wisdom of popular judgments.

criminals—and thus save a great deal of bother and expense to the public.

Sth. I am opposed to all corporations and to all secret and exclusive societies, and therefore I am against all banks, unless they be banks where we may all go and get money when we want it, without having to ask a little aristocratic board of directors whether we shall have it or not.

For similar reasons I am irreconcilably opposed to the closs communion of the Baptiat society—to the love-feasts of the Methodists, and the manner of electing the bishop of the Episcopal Church. The people have all a right to commune, and who will contend that the people are comp tent to elect a President of the United States, and not competent to elect a bishop.

contend that the people are completed to elect a bishop.

My opinion is that the people's expenses at election times ought to be paid. They ought not to be required to turn out thirty or forty times a year as they will have to do at their own expense.

Had I time to do so, I would enlarge more on these topics, and touch many others, but I have said enough to prove to you that I am not going to compromise any principle—I am against all compromises, and may remark en passant that I am especially against that great compromise now depending before the Senate and pressed on Congress by Henry Clay, General Cass, and Daniel Webster, and old father Ritchie, and Dickinson, and Mangum, and Foote, and such chaps—all of whom have doubtless their own objects in endeavoring to put an end to this nigger excitement.

I would speak with becoming reverence of the

I would speak with becoming reverence of the illustrious dead. I am aware that James Madison, and P. P. Barbour, and Robert Stanard, and Walter Holliday, and John W. Green, and John Scott, and John S. Barbour, and John McRae, who were and John S. Barbour, and John McRae, who were the representatives of this district in the former convention, were tolerably intelligent men, and not absolutely ignorant of public affairs; but I differ with them one every subject which then came up, or can now come up, before the convention, and I believe I concur with most of my honorable competitors when I say that I am most heartily opposed to every vote they gave, and every opinion they expressed, except on the basis question, where my worthy friends agree in position with those gentlemen, but for reasons altogether opposite and different. Here I differ from my Democratic competitors, and I insist that they are wrong, and not I—for Mr. Green, the Whig, thinks with them, and against me—and this I hold to be the highest proof of my being right.

of my being right.

I am a progressive Democrat, and of opinion that boys now are wiser than men were twenty years ago; and that the best thing that could possibly occur for the State would be to have no man in the convention over twenty-five years of age.

I shall appear before you, my beloved fellow-citizens, at the places of discussion, and then explain myself more fully; meantime believe me as ever rendering under all circumstances the homage of my devout adoration to the great principle of popular supremacy.

GEORGE SMITH.

ORANGE COUNTY, Virginia "It is none of my business either to concede or to

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE France_The way things are going.

A remarkably interesting letter appears in the London Morning Chronicle, from the pen of its Paris correspondent. The writer says : "It is evi dent, from the remarks of the different parties now struggling for power in France on the affairs of the Moniteur du Soir, that none of them are pre pared at the present moment to push their preten ions to extremities. There is not one of the journals which support the principle of monarchy, in opposition to the republic, that does not regard the ation of things in their present form as impossible. They all admit that a change must be made at the very farthest in 1852; that France cannot tolerate a constitutional system which brings the country to the verge of revolution every four years; but there their unanimity ends. The Pouyears; but there their unanimity ends. The Power puts forth the claims of Louis Napoleon to the permanent possession of power with great boldness and frankness. The partisans of Henry V. and of the Orleans family do not give expression to their wishes so clearly. They labor with great assiduity to undermine what now exists, with the view of ultimately overthrowing it; but they do not venture to point to the precise mode of solution. One thing, however, is clear, that they are as hostile to the permanent or indefinite prolongation of Louis Napoleon's power as the republicans themselves. In this scramble the republicans, usually so noisy, are the only party that preserve an appearance of calmness. They act upon the old adage of 'possession being nine points of the law,' and reserve their efforts till their adversaries, either by a coalition or by the preponderance of one of them, appear to be in a position to endanger the existence of the republic.

"It is quite impossible to foresee how all this is to end. At present the republicans seem to be weakest; but, in the end, it is not improbable that the jealousy of their opponents will place them in a different position. Every one knows that the far famed party of order is nothing but a rope of sand, and that it has been kept together by nothing but its hatred of the republic, a feeling which is common to all its members. The party of order has no difficulty in remaining united when the object is to put down the republic; it has done so ever since the 24th February, with very little exception. But now comes the important question of what is to succeed

put down the republic; it has done so ever since the 24th February, with very little exception. But now comes the important question of what is to succeed the republic. The Bonapartists cry out for the empire; the Legitimists will hear of nothing but Henry V.; while the Orleanists, who feel that their importance would be entirely lost in the event of the advent of either of these parties, still hold out for the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris. There is not need these carries that went is the count of the count of the count of the count of these carries are to the count of t Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris. There is not one of these parties that would not consider the continuance of the republic fer some time longer a less misfortune than the success of either monarchical allies. Louis Napoleon, who has stood by the so-called party of order, (or Moderate party,) through good report and evil report, would have good cause to complain if that party, which has always lauded his administration, were to thrust him aside at the last moment; and would, probably, in that case, throw himself into the hands of the republicans.

"The Legitimists and Orleanists are nearly in "The Legiumsis and Orieanists are nearly in a similar position as regards Louis Napoleon. They consider the prolongation of his power as a mere cloak for its permanency, and would, there-fore, look upon the re-election of Louis Napo-leon as the loss of their battle. Their cry is, 'I icon as the loss of their battle. Their cry is, 'I we are to have a republic, let it be a real republic, and not a disguised empire!' If, therefore, they saw no chance of the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, at the termination of Louis Napoleon's tenure of office in 1852, it is not at all impossible that they would join the Republicans in turn-ing him out, trusting the chapter of accidents would improve their chances under a new President. The only one of the monarchical parties that has any interest in maintaining matters as nearly as possible in their present position for some time longer, is the Orleanist party. The candidate of the Orleanist is a minor; so that, in the event of his being called to the throne, there would necessarily be a regency; and from the recollection of the misfortunes produced by regencies in the olden times. fortunes produced by regencies in the olden times, that fact is a serious impediment to the hopes of the

that fact is a serious impediment to the hopes of the Orleans family.

"The partisans of the Orleans branch are on this account not altogether adverse to the continuance of the republic for some years longer, whether under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon or another; but, for evident reasons, Louis Napoleon would not be the President of their choice if, as is generally admitted, his re-election would be considered by the country as equivalent to the establishment of the empire. All this shows how difficult it is to foresee what will be the results in 1852. All the contending parties hope that matters may turn in their tending parties hope that matters may turn in their own favor; but it is not at all impossible that, owing to the divisions of the Monarchista, the crisis, which is expected to upset the republic, will end in confirming and consolidating it. There are many who think that in the difficulty of chooses Periodes in 1883 that in the difficulty of chooses Periodes in 1883 that in the difficulty of chooses Periodes in 1883 the difficulty of chooses and the contract of the c ing a President in 1852, the different parties will combine in selecting a commission of three members (of which Louis Napoleon will not be one) to execute the office of President; and that in that way the republic will be allowed to stagger on for some years longer. In the mean time, all that we can do is patiently to watch the managuvres of th combatants, and to congratulate ourselves that we are merely spectators of the struggle."

A Russian circular note to the European govern-nents declares that the Emperor regards the diffi-ulties of the present state of Europe as capable of

ments declares that the Emperor regards the difficulties of the present state of Europe as capable of
no solution except from the treaties of 1815. In
Belgium, where these treaties had been broken,
distance had prevented intervention; that the same
difficulty did not exist in the case of the Duchies;
and that in order to maintain the integrity of treaties, he would lend his active support to the King of
Denmark in his endeavors to incorporate the Duchy
of Schleswig into the Danish monarchy. The note
boasts of the support which the Imperial Cabinet
will find in its determination to uphold the treaties
of 1815 in the government of France, which is
called a faithful ally.

Without doubt this note is calculated to excite a
high degree of attention throughout Europe. If
France is inclined to restore the treaties of 1815,
the first step she has to take is to bring back the vagrant Bourbons. If Russia will insist on regarding the treaties as the public law of Europe, she
must give back to Poland her Independent constitution, and set up again the republic of Cracow. She
must further restore Greece to the Porte, secure to
Hungary its historical constitution, and undo the
results of her own policy in the Danubian principalities.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Paulding, for Lisbon, sailed from Palermo the 18th

COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMala. In the House of Representatives, on Wednes-day last, 14th August, Mr. Jones asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was read for information, viz:

Resolved. That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to Inquire into the propriety of relinquishing to the said District all the public lots owned by the United States in Washington city, for the use and support of common schools in

our public schools, we feel indebted to Mr. Jones for the step thus taken; and we are sure that the contemplated grant would be gratefully received and judiciously applied by the citizens of the Dis-

352,) reported by Mr. A. G. Brown, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, making a grant

It is known to the world how munificently the common schools of many of the eastern States of this Union have been endowed; nor have the new States of the South or West been uncared for. Thirteen States, viz., Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Idwa, Florida, and Tennesee, have received from Congress for the support of ommon schools 10,807,958 acres of the public lands various Universities have been given 823,950 cres; to Deaf and Dumb Asylums in Kentucky and Connecticut, 41,440 acres; making a total o

11,679,348 acres. -The District of Columbia has no legislature, i. ongress is not such to her; yet she has never received from Congress one acre of these lands, no have her public schools been aided to the amoun of a single dollar. Her people have struggle gainst an adverse tide, and by their unaided effort have placed many of their schools upon the emi-

ence on which they are now beheld. We believe that no petitions have been address to Congress upon the subject. Assurance has been felt that justice would be done, and more than this will not be asked. The District Committee will do its duty in the premises; and though there are one to urge it onward, and none to sue for the penefits to be conferred, we are warranted in saying, that whatever aid may be given to the cause of education will not be ungratefully received no inwisely applied.

We know of no other city than Washington, in

which any thing like efficiency has been given to a ommon school system by the sole means of its own resources; and the energies of our people are not likely to be relaxed. It is for Congress to determine whether any aid should be bestowed. With or without it, the schools of our city should and no loubt will become worthy the capitol of the Union, and exemplars to the schools of their respective classes throughout the whole country. Though there is comparatively but little wealth amongst us we possess the capacity to appreciate the benefits of education, and hands liberal to contribute to its

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL.-Justice Clarke had a queer case before him yesterday, of which our readers will perhaps like to have an account. It appears that on the night of the 9th instant some rascally fellow took a pair of shocking bad wheels from his own cart and fixed them to a cart belonging to Mr. Brittain, taking Mr. B.'s for his own use. But as these proved a bad fit, he took them to the cart of Bob Adams, a worthy free colored man, and made his own of Bob's. On the ollowing morning Mr. Brittain's cart was in a sad plight, and Adams's no better. Mr. Brittain's driver did not fancy the old substitutes, and Adams found the strange wheels left with him, although better than his own, too heavy, and having too small a box for his axietree. What Mr. Britin did with the wheels assigned to him by the thief we do not know; but Adams had to let his horse remain in the stable, and gave himself up to hunting his lost wheels for six days. At the end of this time he employed wheelwright to adapt his axle to the wheels, or the boxes of the big wheels to his axles. and he thought, at the same time, that it would not be amiss to give the wheels a coat of paint, perhans to have all things in keeping, and perhaps to keep out of all further trouble about the matter.
At length, however, Mr. B. found that Adams had
his wheels, and forthwith Adams was arrested. Justice Clarke heard the case through, and truth to tell, it consumed a deal of time in the telling; but press his own belief as to whether Adams had been guilty of an act of felony. But Mr. Brittain had eard all, the testimony on the subject, and had been considerably enlightened thereby; and he acordingly could not express his belief of any thing to the disadvantage of Adams. The case was there fore dismissed.

A HEROIC DARKY .- The crack of a huge horsenan's pistol gave great alarm to the neighborhood Louisians avenue and Eighth street, on Sunday aight, at about nine o'clock, and it was immediately ascertained that Mr. McCubbin had the back of his left hand slightly injured by a buckshot. The person who fired the pistol was instantly arrested, and proved to be a colored man named George But ler. He was taken to the watch-house, and it appeared upon an investigation that he had got into ifficulty with two other negroes, on 7th street, near the avenue, and that, one party retreating and the other pursuing, they had all found their way to 8th street, where this fellow at length fired at his two antagonists. They made good their ca-cape, and Butler alone was taken. He was yesterday morning bailed in the sum of \$500, to appear before the criminal court to answer to such charge asshall be preferred against him, based upon the

since the lamentable occurrences of the 11th and 12th instant, the most perfect order has prevailed. If the intelligent and thinking portion of our people will it so, this state of things can be permanently

A PRESENT FOR THE MAYOR. - We have examed some pretty gifts prepared for W. Lenox, esq., Mayor of Washington, by the pupils of the public school conducted by Mrs. Hinton, including veral articles from the public schools of New York and Connecticut, presented by Mr. Holrook. They consist of maps and other drawings, and illustrations in geometry, contained in a neat little portfolio, and a few mineral specimens in a mall box, all produced by the hands of the children of this school. These specimens are highly creditable to the skill, taste and intelligence of chool of children, whose ages vary from eight to fourteen years, yet who appear to have a high appreciation of the branches of study indicated by heir present offerings.

We invite attention to the proceedings of a pubc meeting held in the First Ward on the evening of the 16th instant. Can the other Wards of the city not imitate the example here given? We know nothing of the particular measures to be adopted, but the names given in the published report give assurance that a safe and judicious policy will be pursued.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens of the First Vard, held at the Union Engine House, on the vening of the 16th instant, it was resolved that a committee of five citizens be appointed to take into their consideration the object and purposes of this meeting, to wit, the preservation of good order in this community; and that they make report to another meeting which shall be held in this building at 8 o'clock, p. m., of the 21st instant, for consideration and approach.

eration and approval.

The following named gentlemen compose the committee Gen. J. H. Eaton, Rev. C. A. Davis, Maj. W. B. Scott, J. H. McBiair, esq., and Dr. E. NATHL, FRYE, Chair'n. JAH. J. DICKINS, Secr'y.

REV. WALTER COLTON'S "Three Years in California," with many illustrations and por Just issued and for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC.]

Вастімция, Анд. 19-5 р. т.

There was a very large attendance at the union olitical meeting at Cockeysville on Saturday last Both the gubernatorial candidates (Mr. Clarke and Mr. Lowe) were present and addressed the assem-blage. Mr. Clarke spoke to the full satisfaction of his friends, and won many new ones. The people were entirely satisfied with him. He was followed by Mr. Lowe, who also acquitted himself as well s the bad cause he advocated would admit of. The meeting has resulted in great good to the Whig party, and the general belief is, that the Whig orator completely triumphed. The political spirit is now running quite high, and a general interest is manifested everywhere throughout the State in the contest and the result. Let the Whigs do their duty, and success is certain.

The two discordant wings of the Democratic party in this city have fraternized after a fashion, and agreed to nominate J. Maybury Turner. He is now in the field alone. There is much doubt of his being elected. If the Whigs bring out a good andidate, he will undoubtedly be elected. The weather has become quite cold. Those who

ave been rusticating during the hot season are (some of them) returning, and others will soon gather in, to be in readiness for business. There i till a fine company at Green Springs.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Massachusetts Election

Bosron, Aug. 19.
In the first Congressional district, T. A. Elliot Whig, is doubtless elected. The vote stands as follows: Elliot, Whig, 2,355; Gammer, Free-soil, 489; Heard, Democrat, 281; scattering, 21.
In the second district, Upham, Whig, is probably elected. y elected.
In the fourth district, it is thought there will be

New Obleans, August 15. The steamer Ohio sailed to-day with 150 passer ers. The steamer Niagara's news has been received by telegraph, and caused more firmness, with an dvance in cotton. Sales of 2,300 bales at 12½ to 2½ cents for middling.

Corn is dull at 55 a 60 cents; prime cats, 33 cents;

ed wheat, 75 cents. Sugars and molasses firm

Willard's Hotel, Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.
F Morris, New York
J Daniels, West Point
M J Phillips, Georgia
H D Kennedy, S C
A C Goell, Philadelphia
J Cassin and lady, do
J Cassin and lady, do
G Ritner, N H
Cort M E Ven Besen

A C Goell, Philadelphia
J Cassin and lady, do
Capt M E Van Buren,
M Rifles
C E Hooker & lady, Miss
W M Gibson, New York
S Deshon, La M Young, Cincinnati S G Ogden, jr, N Y W L Shelden, do

Brown's Hotel.

Pennsylvania Avenue between 6th and 7th streets. Col G W Ewing, Mo Mathews, Md Keernan, M D, Phila Hon J W Davis, China CC Byrd, Florida Anderson and servant, North Carolina
C Moore, New York
W Irvin, Pennsylvania
O B Wight, Baltimore
A C Fenny, New York
T Berry, Maryland
A Harrell and lady, N C A M Allen, Alabama W P Conway, Va W A Wellman, Con J T Fryatt, Va Hon J B Bowlin, Mo W Mercer, Md

Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street. Corner of Pennsylvania
W A Pratt, Virginia
J C Guy, South Carolina
J W Downing, Florida
B F Watts, S C
J P Carroll, do
J P Carroll, do
J A Stubbs, do
J Russe, do M Uribe, New Grenad

A M Allen, Alabama
S W Sanderson, Fla
C McNair, lady, and
daughter, Alabama
J J Atkinson and two
ladies, Baltimore
A J Miller, lady, and
daughter, Augusta, Ga
P W Crain, Md
Maleria, Ralignore daughter, Augusta, Ga Gen Harding and lady, Nashville, Tennessee Mr Harris, Baltimore Z Turner, jr, Warren Misses Bass, do
Miss McGarock, do
Mrs F A Owen and serW B Clarke, Md vant, do Gov Pratt, do Mr O H McGarock and Gen Wilson, N H lady, do C A Bradford, N O lady, do S G Cato, Alabama

W Clark, Clayton
B J Rutherford, Ga
J Hartshorn, Providence
F Weston. New Y
P Tracy, Georgia Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4 streets.
Crager and lady, Va T H Mayor, S C D Crager and lady, Va W H Crager, do C O Williamson, Balt Miss Hopkins, Md Bell and son, Va A G Atkins, N O Baker, Boston H H Sturgeon, Pa C S Flint, Philadelphia B Haskell, Tenn C W Whittemore, Boston B Manley, Phila

C Sumpter, N C I H Hunter, do C P Hall, Virginia W Hall, do
J Blanchard & son, N
P F Hunt, Georgia
J F Voorbies, Phila B H Allen, do H B Clagett, Baltim C H Nash, Boston Dr H R Nutz J A Gray, Georgia Dr H G Davidson, V G Rodgers & lady, S C E F Morse, do Gen O P Pottune, S C
H T Mayson, S C
C C Lambert, lady, two W H Wilson, New Yor children, and servant, R Bomman, Phila C B Pleasants, do Gen O P Putman, Boston

Gadsby's Hotel, Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.
Norris, Maryland A Z Summery and lady, North Carolina
H Bryan, Georgia
J M S Causine, Md
J Warrick, New Y
W Warrick, Ga Mr Major and 2 daugh-ters, Petersburg, Va T W Fearn, Mobile W F Coolbaugh, lowa G Hargrave, Georgia W F Coopaugn, lowa G Hargrave, Georgia Mr Carey, Philadelphia J Vanderhorst, S C Mrs Vanderhorst, do

T W Hughes, Pa W Varnum, Georgia S E Rogers, N J Hon R Johnson, Balt

E R Young, Georgia Irving Hotel. Corner of Pennsylvania Mr Redding, New York T H Bond, do Avenue and 12th street. DC Eastman, Boston T Young, Maine C V Banler, Illinois Legendre, NO T Hunter & lady E A Simpson, New T Y Mahony, Mass J H Forsyth, Ohio O D Pelosey, N Y T May, Georget Barry, Virginia N Cranch, do

On Sabbath evening, by the Rev. John C.

§5-Franklin Fire Company.—A meeting of the company will be held this (Tuesday) evening, the 20th inst., at 75 o'clock. Members are requisited to be punctual in attendance, as business of im-portance will be brought forward for their conside-Aug 20 GEO. K. BOYD, Secretary.

DR. AMATI'S ITALIAN VEGETABLE PANA-CEA, TONIC, AND APERIENT.—This reme-

dy, composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and totally free from any mineral substance, combining cathartic with cordial and strengthening powers, was originally discovered and prescribed by Dr. Amati, a celebrated physician, in most of the diseases of the abdominal regions—such as diarrhera, dysentery, bilious complaints, dysepepia, and all other disorders of the liver, &c. And all other disorders of the liver, &c.

Knowing from experience that it operates in the
most kindly and effectual manner in these cases, it
is submitted as a remedy to those who may be attacked by the prevailing fatal scourge, and as a
preventive to all who may be so fortunate as to ca-

preventive to all who may be so fortunate as to escape its first insidious symptoms.

To be had whole-sale and retail at Carusi's Music Saleon, Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, and at the principal drug stores in the city of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Pauphlets containing full directions for use, with many interesting certificates, accompany each bottle of the panacea. A very liberal discount to dealers. Orders from any part of the United States promptly attended to. All communications must be post-paid.

SAMUEL CARUSI & CO. Aug 20.—Lawif Aug 20-lawif

P. H. HOOE & CO., Wholesale and retail deal-ers in Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, Curtain Materials, Sheeting, Blankets, and house furnishing goods generally. Pennsylvania avenue, between 7th and 8th streets, Washington D. C. [Union.]

TO PARTIES leavingthe city for the Springs or elsewhere.—Ladies' Fashionable Tuck Combs, Fans, Toilet articles, &c.—John H. Gibbs, having recently returned from New York would call attention to his new arrivals of—Shell and Buffalo Ornamental Tuck Combs.
Side, Twist, Neck, and Children's Long Combs. Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes.

Also, his selection of Fans, which comprise a nost every variety, from 61 cents to \$40. Together with a choice selection of Perfumeries

Lubin's elegant Extracts.
Lavender, Cologne, and Bay Water.
Florida and Rose Water, Tooth Washes.
Dentifrices. Hair Dye, Cosmetics, &c.
Hair Oils, Pornades, Washes.
Shaving Creams and Soaps.
Toilet Soaps in great variety, amongst which is a supply of Gourand's celebrated Medicated Soap, well known for its softening and beautifying effects on the skin.

Aug 20—3tif

NEW LINE OF REGULAR PACKETS.

New York, Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington Packets. Washington Packets.

chooner Pampero. Mott Simonson, Master.

Volant. Morrice Osborn, "

Townsend Jones, S. W. Dayton, "

Mott Hedell. John Bedell, "

Ann D. Ben. Bedell, "

Le Roy. Wm. Powell, "

One of the above packets leave New York an Georgetown weekly.

Freight from New York ten cents per barrel;
two cents per foot measurement.

AGENTS. MOTT BEDELL & WM. E. JONES. No. 104, Wall street, N. Y CAZENOVE & CO., Alexandria, Va. PETER BERRY, Georgetown, D. C.

SPECTACLES, their USES AND ABUSES, in long and short-sightedness, and the pathological conditions resulting from their irrational employment, by J. Sichel, M. D., translated from the French by H. W. Williams, M. D.

The Latter-Day Pamphlets, edited by Carlyle, 1 vol. 12 mg.

rol. 12mo. Perforations in the Latter-Day Pamphlets, by Perforations in the Later of bores, edited to one of the eighteen millions of bores, edited to Elizur Wright.

This day received for sale, by

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Booksellers, near 9th street.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 328-12; etc

CONTENTS.

1. Spectacles—Preservation of Sight.—Quarterl Review.
2. Lord Brougham and the Prussian Ambassa for.—Spectator and Times.
Story of a Bouquet.—Ladies' Companion.
4. Rural Hours, by a Lady.—New York Evenin

Post.
5. Hunting Life in South Africa.—Spectator.
6. The Shoe and Canoe-Pictures in the Canadas.—Spectator.
7. Correspondence and Itinerary of Charles V.—

7. Correspondence and Interary of Section.

8. Chinese Description of the Earth.—Watchman and Reflector.

9. Death of the President.—New York Courier.

10. Washington and the Principles of the Revolution.—E. P. Whipple.

11. Thousand Isless of the St. Lawrence.—Albany Evening Journal.

With Poetry and short articles.

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to Literature and Science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only of the current Literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

Deblished weekly at \$6 a year, by

Published weekly at \$6 a year, by
E. LITTELL & Co., Boston,
And sold by
JOS. SHILLINGTON,
Aug 20-dtw&wiw corner Pa. av. and 4; st.

LEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON BOAT. THE new and fast steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will depart at the following hours. A large stage connects with the boat in Washington; boat's fare, 12 cents; boat and stage, 18 cents. Persons going and not leaving the boat, 6 cents each way. each way.

Leave Alexandria, 71, 9, 101 a. m.; 1, 21, 41, 6.

m. Leave Washington, 81, 93, 111, a. m.; 12, 31, 5, p. m. Aug 19-6t JOB CORSON, Captain.

TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26, AT 3 P. M.,

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
OHIO,
J. F. Schener, U. S. Navy, Commander.
THIS splendid steamship will sail as above, with the Government mails for the West Indies and California.
The arrangements for the transportation of passengers to San Francisco, without delay on the Isthmus, being now completed, the Company are now preparing to issue Through Tickets, of all classes, at a reduced rate of passage. The books for the OHIO on the 26th instant are

now open, and tickets through can be obtained at the following prices:

FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.

FROM PANAMA TO SAN FRANCISCO. Passage can also be secured for the intermediate ports, as follows:

From New York to Charleston or Savannah-tate-room, \$25; Standee, \$20; Steerage, \$10. From New York to Havana—State-room, \$70 tandec, \$55; Steerage, \$25. From New York to New Orleans—State-re.om,

\$75; Standee, \$60; Steerage, \$25.
Freight to New Orleans, 25 cents per cubic fool for measurement goods; other merchandise as pe Freight will also be taken to Havana in limite

quantity, at 25 cents per cubic foot, or per agreement. The consignee at Havana to attend to the merchandise immediately after the vessel arrives.

To secure freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 77 West street, corner of Warren street, New York.

M. O. ROBERTS. Aug 17-126

HUTCHINGS'S VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA A SURE and certain cure for the Dyspepsia in its worst forms.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn Costiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin, Loss

of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and fullness of weight at the Stormach, and all other disease caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, &c., which tend to debilitate and weaken the sys-

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condi-tion, will find this medicine of INESTIMABLE VALUE. In all cases of GENERAL DESILITY this me CTS LIKE A CHARM THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been per-

manently cured.

Circulars, containing the certificates of remarkshie cures, and the high estimation in which this medicine is held by the public press, can be had of ice, 50 cents per bottle. Principal office, 122 Fulton street, New York

Agents in Washington-CHARLES STOTT & CO., corner 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue M. DELANY, corner 4j street and Pennsylvan aveque.

New York and Washington Tele-Graph Stock—For sale by CHUBB & SCHENCK. UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, July 25, 1850.

United States Patent Office, July 25, 1850.

On potition of Peter U. Morgan, of Westchester, New York, administrator of John Arnold, late of Yonkers, New York, and George G. Bishop, of Norwalk, Connecticut, for the extension of a patent granted to John Arnold and George G. Bishop, for an improvement in a machine for ferming the web for cloth, of wool, hair, &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day of October, 1880.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on the 7th day of October, next, at 12 o'clock, m; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said potition ought not to be granted.

Ordered, also, that this motice be published in the Republic, Intelligencer, and Union, Washington, D. C.; Republic, Augusta, Ga.; Journal, Providence, R. I.; Tribune, New York, and Courant, Hartford, Ct., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the seventh day of October next.

THOMAS EWBANK, Commissioner of Patents.

P. S. Editors of the above papers will please copy and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a pa-per containing this notice. July 27—3taw3w

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP

Through Passage to California.

Through Passage to California.

THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back.

In the first attempts of this company to hiset the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connexion with their ships from New York to Chagres, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for through passages from Panama in advance, for their ships then going round. This was done from a desire to accommodate those who could procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco sooner than by any other line. Unforscen difficulties, and the prevalence of fever at Rio Janeiro at the time, prevented their ships from reaching Panama as soon as was anticipated, and caused detention at the Isthmus, which was increased by the impatience of the passengers in going forward, against the advice of the company, at an earlier day than the ships could possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama, and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back; so that the company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Francisco will be performed with regularity and despatch.

The Pacific Line, from Panama to San Francisco, consists of the

o, consists of the REPUBLIC, Captain Hudson,

REPUBLIC, Captain Hudson,
COLUMBUS, Captain Peck,
ISTIMUS, Captain Hitchcock,
ANTELOPE, Captain Ackley.
Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York
to Chagres, of the
GEORGIA, Captain Porter, U. S. N.
OHIO, Captain Schenck, U. S. N.
FALCON, Captain Hartstein, U. S. N.
The connection between the two lines will be
carefully and regularly kept up, so that no delay
beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Panama will arise.

beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at ranama will serise.

Their large size, well-known speed, and superior accommodations of their New York and Chagres line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific line, offer the most certain, rapid and pleasant through passage to California.

M. O. ROBERTS.

corner Warren and West streets, N. Y.

THOMAS COLLYER STEAMBOAT STOCK

Aug 15—lw MOOK WANTED .- A good cook can hear of a

July 13-dtf

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT. THE next quarter of the Preparatory Department of Colombian College, on the corner of Fourteenth and Natreets, will commence on Monday, September 2 Terms as usual. Applicants are referred to Dr. Bacon, President of the College, or to any of the Professors; or to Mr. J. Tilson, on H street, between Tenth and Eleventh; as the undersigned will be absent from the city until August 31. signed will be absent from the city until August 31.
Aug 14—2awtf L. RICHARDS, Principal.

NOTICE. CERTIFICATE OF LOCATION—Number sixty
four thousand and sixty-four, (64,064,) dated
August 2d, 1849, issued in favor of John, Margaret, and Guy Graham, minor children of John
Graham, alias Grimes, late a private in Company
B, Capt. Barry, Maryland, District of Columbia
regiment of volunteers, has not been received by B, Capt. Barry, Maryland, District of Colombia regiment of volunteers, has not been received by the undersigned, the guardian of said children. This is to notify all persons whom it may concern, that in six weeks from this date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of said certificate of location.

Aug 13—law6w Guardian.

WHITE SULPHUR WATER, DIRECT white from the springs, Greenbrier, Virginis; for sale by the barrel or half barrel, gallon or bottle, by
August 3—dtf Sole agent for this District.

CHARLES ABERT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, And Agent for Claims in general. July 23—eod3m

JOURDAN W. MAURY. OURDAN W. MAURY,
TOCK, Moncy, and Exchange Broker. Office
on Pennsylvania avenue, eight doors west of
Brown's Hotel, Washington city.
Uncurrent notes bought and sold at best rates.
Stocks bought and sold.
Notes and drafts collected.

For Norfolk, Piney Point, and Old Point.

Passage to Piney Point, \$1.00.*

Passage and fare to Old Point, \$4.00; to go and eturn at any time during the bathing season, \$6.00.

Passage and fare to Norfolk, \$5.00.

July 4—tf

JAMES MITCHELL

GADSBY'S HOTEL.

Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 3d at. Near Railroad Depot, Washington. AYER'S "CHERRY PECTORAL,"

FOR THE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

I Nothering to the community this justly cele-brated remedy for discases of the throat and ungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or realth of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before em the opinions of distinguished men, and som f the evidences of its success, from which they an judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge recives to make no wild assertions or false statenents of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope suffering humanity which facts will not war-

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling sesured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and pa-

Professor CLEAVELAND, of Boundoin College, Maine,

"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

Rev. Dr. Osacop writes-'That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best "that he considers CHERRY PECTORAL the best medicine for pulmonary affections ever given to the public," and states that "his daughter, after being obliged to keep the room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of consumption, commenced the use of the 'Chrany Protonal,' and had completely recov-

From Dr. Jones, an eminent practitioner of medicine in Alabama, well known throughout the State.

Montwoment, (Ala.,) Oct. 4, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Aven-Sir: I have used your admira le compound extensively in my practice, and fine it to surpass by far any other remedy we have for curing disease upon the lungs. Your ebedient servant, R. B. JONES, M. D.

Hear the Patient, UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGE, July 5, 1849. Ds. J. C. Aven—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Peto ral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength, till my health is wellnigh restored.

White was a second to the latest that the latest t

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter district, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitta.

I have ulcarred.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you, and am, sir, yours, respectfully,

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City. Da. J. C. Arza: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life by your "Cherry Pec-torni," and never fail, when I have an opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,
S. D. EMERSON.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Washington, D. C., by T. D. & W. H.
Gilman; Georgetown, Dr. Linthicum; Alexandria,
Cook & Peel; Richmond, Purceil, Ladd & Co., and
druggists generally. Fylk dlytriaw w-Jyli